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LEAFLET No. 1.

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THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

9 Gen. No. 124

Its Organization and the Principles on which it is based.

The Territorial Force is authorized by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907. This Act provides the necessary constitutional authority, by which this Force takes its place as an organized Force of the Crown, commanded and trained by the military authorities, raised and administered by the County Associations. The Act also prescribes the conditions of enlistment, service, and discharge, regulates the periods of training, and authorizes, subject to the sanction of Parliament, the embodiment of the Force when the Army Reserves are called out on permanent service.

The Territorial Force, as regards the conditions of service, is not dissimilar in its principles to the Volunteer Force. Enlistment into it is purely voluntary, and no Territorial soldier can ever be called upon to serve out of the United Kingdom, in peace or in war, against his will. He will be enlisted in the same manner as the Regular soldier, for a period not exceeding four years; but this will not, in peace, prevent his obtaining his discharge, by giving the notice required by the Act, by paying, where it is just that he should recoup the Association for the expenditure upon him, a sum the extreme limit of which is fixed at 5*l.*, and delivering up his arms, &c., in good order to the County Associations. The Associations, however, have full power to dispense wholly or in part with these obligations.

Certain provisions have been made in the Act which will enable a higher measure of efficiency to be attained in peace and an organized force to be produced in war. The Territorial officer will be freed from financial responsibility. He

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will, therefore, in future be chosen with sole regard to his qualifications for command.

The Territorial soldier will have an opportunity of serving in a unit of any arm or department, and he can select, if he wishes, some technical branch akin to his calling in civil life (Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, &c.). The effect of this, in opening a wider field of selection, should be to greatly increase the efficiency of the Force.

The organization of the Territorial Force is an important feature of the change. In war, numbers without organization are of little value. Instead of being, as the Volunteer Force is now, a fortuitous collection of units, representing but few of the arms and departments of an army, it will be organized upon the same basis as the Regular Force.

The organization will be in divisions. Experience may suggest changes which are desirable in the interests of the Force, but the object kept in view is to provide a similar organization for both the Regular and Territorial Forces. At the same time it is recognised that its attainment may be the work of years.

The Army will thus be formed into two parts—

(i.) The Regular Force, which, supplemented by the Special Reservists authorized by the Act, forms the divisions for service overseas.

(ii.) The Territorial Force, similarly organized in divisions, primarily to secure the Kingdom from invasion, and also providing a means by which the men who form it may be not only trained, but organized for war, and which, with the consent of each member, may in time of need be available for the expansion of the Regular or Expeditionary Force.

In this manner the Territorial Force will be brought into closer relations with the Regular Force. The two Forces, Regular and Territorial, will each consist of corresponding arms and departments, and a community of interest will be thereby established, which cannot exist to the same extent when one of the Forces (the Volunteers) is composed mainly of one arm, viz., Infantry, without the requisite proportion of other arms and departments.

Important advantages will, it is hoped, result from the institution of the County Associations. These Associations

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are charged with the raising, maintenance and equipment of the Force. They are also charged with the care of reservists and discharged soldiers, the value of which will be realized by all who understand the recruiting problem. Thus, the civil authorities in the counties will be brought into close connection with all administrative questions arising out of a military organization. Side by side with the military authorities of the command, who are responsible for command and training, the County Associations will meet and discuss all matters affecting the welfare of the Force. The devolution of responsibility upon County Associations must increase local interest in the units which the counties maintain and administer, and local sentiments and susceptibilities can be better provided for, in this manner, than is possible in a system of centralized control.

The work of the County Associations, in administering the Territorial Force, does not differ materially from the work of administering the Regular Force. It is of the same kind although different in degree. It is interesting in its nature, and will arouse interest in the county. The effect should be to familiarize the civil community with military matters and to afford them practical experience in dealing with questions of military administration. The importance of this is great. Military organization has never perhaps been sufficiently studied by the nation in the past, and it is doubtful whether its prominence in modern war is even now adequately appreciated. Clearly, too, a knowledge of military matters is less in a nation free from universal service than in one in which such service is exacted, and consequently public opinion is less instructed.

The best results should accrue from a system which induces a wider knowledge of the Army and of the principles governing its administration, and which employs to a common purpose the broad general knowledge of the civilian and the technical skill of the soldier.

By Command of the Army Council,

THE WAR OFFICE,
November, 1907.

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9
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LEAFLET No. 2.

SERVICE IN THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Its Terms and Conditions.

THE object of this leaflet is to explain clearly to those who wish to join the Territorial Force, and especially to the existing Volunteer, the precise conditions under which they will serve. Changes have been introduced by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act to increase efficiency, but the main principle upon which the Force is based remains unaltered. Service in the Territorial Force is, as in the existing Volunteer Force, purely voluntary, and the man who joins the Territorial Force has the right of terminating his engagement in time of peace on the conditions explained later. The arrangements which are being made for the Yeomanry are not set out in this leaflet.

A.—CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MAN WHO JOINS AFTER THE 31ST MARCH, 1908.

ATTESTATION AND ENLISTMENT.

A man joining the Territorial Force will be attested and enlisted instead of being enrolled.

Enlistment is more formal and more military than enrolment, and preserves a better record, but the rights of the man remain the same. The notice paper which is given to him, and the attestation paper which he signs, contain full information of the liability which he undertakes. Every man serving in the Forces of the Crown will thus serve as an enlisted soldier, but in the Territorial Force the enlistment can be cancelled by giving the required notice, and paying the required sum.

TERM OF ENLISTMENT.

The term of enlistment will be 4 years.

AGE ON ENLISTMENT.

The age on enlistment for all branches at present will be from 17 to 35 years, instead of to 49 years.

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Re-engagement.

Men will, as now, be allowed to re-engage when their term of original enlistment is completed, with the consent of their Commanding Officer, for a term of not less than 1 year and not more than 4 years, as may be fixed by the County Associations.

Age for Retirement.

The limit of age up to which the rank and file may remain in the Force is 40 years, or 45 with special permission, and for serjeants not belonging to the permanent staff, 50 years of age, or, with special permission, 55 years.

Medical Tests, Standards of Height, &c.

Arrangements will be made by the County Associations to examine men on enlistment, as is now done on enrolment.

The convenience of the intending recruit will be consulted, and he will be examined by the Medical Officer of his Territorial Corps or by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or by a civil practitioner, as may be most suitable. This examination is in the man's interest, as well as in the interests of the Force. The standard will be for home service as at present laid down for Volunteers. The main requirements are a general capacity for marching and shooting, and for this he must have a sound heart and lungs, good eyesight, and be free from rupture.

The Territorial Force will thus consist of men in the prime of life, and even at the cost of numbers it is intended to restrict recruiting to men who can give good and efficient service.

B.—CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE VOLUNTEERS UNTIL THE PROVISIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCES ACT BECOME OPERATIVE.

Transfer of Service.

Every Volunteer now serving will, subject to the maximum age limit for retirement laid down for the Territorial Force, and to the conditions stated hereafter, have the option—

(*a.*) Of accepting the terms of the Act; or

(*b.*) Of resigning, if he wishes to do so, subject to delivering up his arms, clothing, &c., in accordance with the Volunteer Act, 1863.

A date will be named, probably the 31st March, 1908, before which existing Volunteers will elect whether they accept the new terms.

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Terms of Service.

A Volunteer who is permitted to accept the terms of the new Act will sign an attestation—

(*a.*) He may enlist at his option for a period of 1, 2, 3, or 4 years from the date of signing his new attestation.

(*b.*) If he is a Volunteer who has re-engaged, he may enlist in the same branch in the Territorial Force for a period of 1, 2, 3, or 4 years.

No medical examination will be required in either case.

The Territorial Force will consist of all arms and departments. If a Volunteer wishes to leave the arm to which he belongs and join another he must enlist for the full period in that arm, and he must be medically examined as to his fitness for it. This is necessary in his own interests and to insure his adequate training.

If a Volunteer belongs to a unit the strength of which is in excess of the authorized establishment, or belongs to a unit which is to be amalgamated with another, or which is not required in its present form, he may join any other unit on the terms of service stated at (*a*) or (*b*) above, provided there is a vacancy for him in the establishment of the unit he wishes to join. The same rule will apply to Volunteers who belong to the Garrison Artillery and who wish to transfer to Infantry or to mounted branches of Artillery.

From the above it will be seen that the Volunteers will remain as they are now until the 31st March, 1908. Volunteers will elect whether they will join the Territorial Force. If they do so, they can remain in their own arm, and in their own unit, provided the establishment thereof is not exceeded and it is one of the units selected to form part of the Territorial Force. They may, if they prefer it, and are physically fit, join any other corps in which there are vacancies, subject to Regulation.

In transferring the Volunteer Force to the new Territorial Force, it is desired that existing interests shall be disturbed as little as possible. It is not intended to make any changes that can be avoided, but it is intended to lay firmly the foundations upon which the organization is to be built. It is recognized that the success of the new Force, its initial development and its efficiency, depend upon the Volunteer, and the whole object of the scheme is to increase the military value of the service which he gives to the nation rather than to increase the stringency of the conditions of service.

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CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN THE TERRITORIAL FORCE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.	VOLUNTEER FORCE.
ENLISTMENT AND DISCHARGE.	
A Recruit enlists for 4 years.	A Volunteer enrols for an unlimited period, but agrees by his corps rules to serve usually for 4 years.
For discharge before completion of engagement, a territorial soldier must—	For discharge (Model Rules, Appendix VII., Volunteer Regulations) a Volunteer must—
(i.) Give three months' notice or less if prescribed.	(i.) Give 14 days' notice.
(ii.) Pay a sum not exceeding 5*l.*	(ii.) Pay a sum varying from 10*s.* to 3*l.*, and in some cases more.
(iii.) Deliver up, in good order, fair wear and tear excepted, arms, clothing, and appointments.	(iii.) Deliver up, in good order, &c., his arms, clothing, and appointments (as opposite).
The County Association, or an officer authorized by the Association, when it appears that the reasons for the discharge are of sufficient urgency or weight, may dispense either wholly or in part with all or any of the above conditions.	
PRELIMINARY AND ANNUAL TRAINING.	
A soldier of the Territorial Force who, without leave or sickness or other reasonable excuse, fails to appear at the time and place mentioned for preliminary or for annual training, or fails to attend the number of drills and fulfil the other conditions relating to preliminary or annual training, is liable to forfeit a sum of money not exceeding 5*l.* The term "reasonable excuse" will be defined with every consideration to the man's position, his civil calling, his family, &c.	A Volunteer who fails to make himself efficient must pay his corps the Capitation Grant which he has failed to earn (*Model Rules*).

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.	VOLUNTEER FORCE.
He is under Military Law when being trained or exercised either alone or with any portion of the Regular Forces, or otherwise.	He is under Military Law only when attached to or acting as part of the Regular Forces.
EMBODIMENT.	
When the Army Reserves are called out on permanent service, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to cause to be embodied all or part of the Territorial Force, and where, under proclamation, directions have been issued for calling out all the men of the First Class of the Army Reserve, the Army Council shall, within one month, issue directions for embodying all men of the Territorial Force unless an address has been presented by both Houses praying that such directions be not issued. A Territorial soldier who fails without proper excuse to comply with the directions issued under such proclamation is liable to be proceeded against as a deserter or for absence without leave. No part of the Territorial Force shall be carried or ordered to go out of the United Kingdom.	In case of imminent national danger or great emergency (duly communicated to Parliament) His Majesty may call out the Volunteer Corps of the respective counties or any of them for actual military service. Every officer and Volunteer, &c., belonging to the corps so called out is bound to assemble as His Majesty directs, and march according to orders, within Great Britain, and shall be deemed to be on actual military service, and if a Volunteer not incapacitated by infirmity refuses or neglects so to assemble or march he shall be deemed a deserter.
PAY AND MESSING.	
The Territorial soldier is entitled to pay at Army rates, including the extra emoluments paid in certain corps, while in camp; and married non-commissioned officers are entitled to separation allowance for their wives and families. He is further entitled to receive the Government ration of bread and meat, or, when it cannot be issued, its equivalent in money. He does not draw the 3*d.* messing allowance given to the Regular Army, but a daily allowance of 1*s.* will be paid to his Commanding Officer to improve his messing.	A daily camp allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per man is paid to the Commanding Officer to defray all the expenses connected with camp, including messing. Out of this amount, a daily rate of pay is given to men in the majority of corps.

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Clothing.

As regards clothing the position of the Territorial soldier is practically the same as that of the Volunteer at present. Clothing will in future be supplied by the Associations out of the funds it receives, instead of being supplied by the Commanding Officer of the unit.

SUMMARY.

From the foregoing it may be seen that in signing the attestation the soldier of the Territorial Force undertakes little more responsibility than the Volunteer.

He enlists for 4 years; he can cancel his engagement, with a maximum 3 months' notice, which can be reduced for good reason; he pays little or no more than at present as a fine. As stated, the existing Volunteer transferring to the Territorial Force can engage for a shorter period if he wishes.

He is liable to a fine if he neglects his training, except on account of sickness or with reasonable excuse. The existing Volunteer is now liable to pay certain sums if he fails to earn his Capitation Grant.

He is liable to Military Law during training and exercise; Volunteers who now go to Aldershot and to other Regular training camps, that is, who train with Regulars, are liable to Military Law during such period of training.

He is liable to be embodied in imminent national danger and great emergency, that is, when the Reserves are called out; so is the Volunteer, and so would every man wish to be who has the interests of his country at heart.

He can enlist in any arm or department in which a vacancy exists, and thus has a wider choice of corps than the Volunteer now has. If used to horses, he can enlist in a mounted corps; if an electrician or man with a trade, in the Royal Engineers; or, if concerned in civil life with supply or transport, he can enlist in the Army Service Corps.

An officer or soldier of the Territorial Force is not compelled to serve as a peace or parish officer, and is exempt from serving upon a jury.

A Field Officer is not required to serve in the office of Sheriff.

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PAY AND ALLOWANCES PER DAY FOR SOLDIERS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE DURING ANNUAL TRAINING AND WHILST CALLED UP FOR INSTRUCTION.

I.—Pay.

1.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

	Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	Garrison Artillery.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Battery serjeant-major or Battery quarter-master-serjeant	4 4	4 2	...
Company serjeant-major	...	...	4 0
Company quarter-master-serjeant	...	...	3 9
Serjeant	3 4	3 2	3 2
Serjeant farrier	3 9	3 7	...
Shoeing-smith corporal	2 8	2 6	...
Shoeing-smith or saddler	2 2	2 0	...
Smith	...	...	2 0
Fitter or wheeler	2 2	2 0	2 0
Trumpeter	2 0	1 2½	1 2½
Corporal	2 8	2 6	2 6
Bombardier	2 5	2 3	2 3
Gunner	1 4	1 2½	1 2½
Driver	1 3	1 2½	1 2½

2.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	s.	d.
Company serjeant-major	3	9
Company quarter-master-serjeant	3	9
Serjeant	3	3
Farrier-serjeant	3	3
Shoeing and carriage smith, corporal	2	6
Trumpeter and bugler	1	1½
Shoeing and carriage smith	2	0
Corporal	2	6
2nd corporal	2	2
Sapper or driver	1	1½

Engineer pay at rates varying from 4*d.* to 2*s.* a-day will be given according to rank and rating.

3.—INFANTRY.

Quarter-master-serjeant	4	0
Colour-serjeant	3	6
Serjeant	2	4
Serjeant-drummer	2	4
Bugler, fifer, piper or drummer	1	1
Corporal	1	8
Private	1	0

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4.—ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

	s.	d.
Company serjeant-major	4	3
Staff quarter-master-serjeant	4	3
Company quarter-master-serjeant	4	0
Staff-serjeant	4	0
Serjeant	2	7
Corporal	2	0
2nd corporal	1	9
Wheeler staff-serjeant	4	0
,, corporal	2	0
Saddler staff-serjeant	4	0
,, corporal	2	0
Farrier staff-serjeant	4	0
,, corporal	2	0
Shoeing and carriage smith	1	2
Trumpeter	1	2
Driver or private	1	2

Corps pay from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* will be given according to rating.

5.—ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Staff-serjeant	4	3
Serjeant	2	8
Corporal	2	1
Bugler	1	2
Private	1	2

Corps pay varying from 4*d.* to 1*s.* will be given according to rank and duty.

II.—Allowances.

Separation allowance at the following rates will be given for the families of all married non-commissioned officers :—

	s.	d.
Wife of colour-serjeant, or squadron, battery, troop or company serjeant-major, or similar rank	1	4
Wife of soldier other rank than those above referred to	1	1
Each girl under 16 years or boy under 14 years	0	2
Ditto if motherless	0	4

Army rations will be issued free for all N.C.O.'s and men, and these will be supplemented by regimental arrangement, each Officer Commanding being given 1*s.* a-day for each N.C.O. and man for this purpose.

By Command of the Army Council.

THE WAR OFFICE,
November, 1907.

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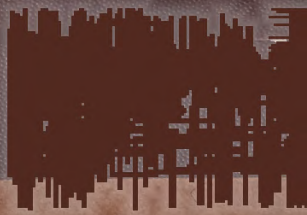
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